## **CURRENCY BILL'S CHANCE BETTER**

Leaders Decide to Force Its The bill provides that only \$500,000. Passage at This Session.

OPPOSITION IS WANING

President's Address Strongly Impresses Congress by Its Tact.

WILSON ANSWERS CRITICS

Reserve Board Are Unsound

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- President Wilance and one which will result in great pressure being brought to bear upon gestion of ideas from him, still I do not

parent to every member of Congress who sists of heard the address that it was the iron favor of passing a reasonable banking hand within the velvet glove. The President evidently intends to treat the subject as dent has made up his mind to push a one purely partisan, and he did not take

currency bill through Congress at this session, and he intends to fight for it of session, and he intends to fight for it of he is obliged to adopt such a course.

Democratic leaders acknowledged after the President had left the Capitol that the outlook for currency legislation in the House had brightened within the outlook for currency legislation in the House had brightened within the committee of the He dwelt on the suggestion that he the trouble even to discuss or analyze the has held out in previous statements of a less formal nature that currency and banking reform was a necessary corollary to tariff reform.

This he had suggested also in his the formal nature that currency and banking reform was a necessary corollary to tariff reform.

This he had suggested also in his the formal nature that currency and banking reform was a necessary corollary to tariff reform. the House had brightened within the the House had brightened within the last few days. On the Senate side also there seemed to be less belligerency, although one or two Democratic Senators who are opposed to action at this time who are opposed to action at this time. indicated that their opinions had not been changed by the President's appeal

The Situation Outlined. The situation in regard to the cur-

Pency legislation is this: the President's message and there is a passed. demonstration of real interest on the part of the people in the next few weeks Democrats in the Senate will be obliged to yield, but if the country receives the Chairman Saya Views of Bill's Opcurrency programme with apathy it is certain to be shunted off until next

The Democratic leaders in Congress raised in regard to the control of the new banking system.

They have decided to stand solidly with President Wilson for complete Government control as against bank

the Administration measure is to be of the country banks."

There is reason to believe that conferences already have been held on

tion of the national bank note circuiation at this time because he believes the question of establishing a new system should not be obscured by controversies which may be raised over the note retirement feature.

"It is dead certain that both propositions cannot be true. If the surmise of the bankers as to contraction is right the conjecture of Senator Burton as to inflation is wrong, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, both are wrong.

"We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperalation at this time because he believes

He believes this constitutes a sepalate problem and can be solved later
in separate legislation. Congress leaders are inclining toward the helief,
however, that the Administration will
be obliged to make concessions on this

matter of fact, but are wrong.

"The reserve provision was expressly
intended to check inflation; and diminish stock speculation, and so sure are
some bankers that it will too well accomplish its purpose that they are entering emphatic protests.

an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business cluded his speech when the caucus adjourned.

At the afternoon session the caucus
they can make use of the freedom of
the concessions on this
conditions. be obliged to make concessions on this

#### President's Informal Answer.

against the Administration's currency bill on the ground that it will result in too great a centralization of power in the hands of the Government be- it will Result in a Finace Unless cause of the provision for the consti tution of a Federal reserve board has not strongly impressed President Wilson. This was evident when the President's answer to some of these criticisms day from a meeting of the currency was made public informally to-day.

The President believes that in writing board the drafters of the bill were called rency bill. Mr. Forgan said:

that the Federal reserve board under the national bank notes. Government control will perform its "Such banks as might decide to conduties justly and regardless of political tinue in the national system would have considerations on the ground that there to supply the capital for the twelve shackles from business. The duty of will be no official in the public service. will be no official in the public service mated, would amount to more than \$100,who will be so closely scrutinized by the 000,000.

Federal reserve banks, which, it is estimated statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show

ment controlled board.

Mr. Wilson has pointed out that the board has not the power of apportioning the new currency among the fifteen ment of which they would have absolutely ment of which they would have a solutely ment of which they would have to place in the hands of these federal reserves the ment of which they would have to place in the hands of these federal reserves banks.

board for refusing the notes. One of the few reasons which the

reached. 00 of the currency shall be issued. The President thinks that in questioning the propriety of allowing the reserve board to apportion this currency the critics whether or not \$500,000,000 is a proper limit for the emergency currency

The President freely admits that this limit was fixed largely by guesswork although the guess was based on statistics. He has pointed out that only \$260,000,000 clearing house certificates were issued in the panic of 1907.

The President made it clear that he regards the Glass-Owen bill as an Administration measure in the same light as the Underwood tariff bill.

#### MANN ATTACKS MESSAGE.

Says Their Objections to Federal Republican Leader Calls It "Bunk" and "Sophomorical."

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- James R. Mann. Republican leader in the House had this to say to-night in regard to the President's currency address:

"Outside of dealing out a little bunk effect upon Congress. Leaders of both parties regard it as a very tactful utter-bad no help from the President's mes-Congress for the enactment of legisla- wish to judge in advance the proposed

Congress for the enactment of legisla-tion of this character before the end of the special session.

The President couched his address in the form of an appeal on broad, unselfish the form of an appeal on broad, unselfish to be good, but he did not dare to principles, but it nevertheless was aparallyze what goodness in this case con-

I wish to cooperate with those in

The President's message is a fine ex-ample of classic English, but there is nothing more to it, unless it be considered as a threat that patronage will be with If public sentiment develops behind held until a banking and currency bill is

#### GLASS ANSWERS CRITICS.

ponents Conflict.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Representaive Glass of Virginia, chairman of the of the new currency bill, gave an interview to-night and replied to critics of the measure. He said:

"Several very eminent bankers, whose long personal observation and practical control of the Federal reserve board, experience exceed their theoretical knowl-This is the policy they will emphasize edge of the subject, have protested to me in their fight for the Administration by wire and by letter that the bill as drawn 'will frightfully contract credits and It is already apparent, however, that especially cripple the loaning facilities

changed after it is introduced in the House. Sentiment is growing for the Contraction of the produced in the bankers in that city on Sunday assured restoration of the provisions for the Senator Owen, who was there in consultaretirement of the national bank cirtion with them, that the reserve feature and in the committee rooms is likely culation and the 2 per cent. United of the bill would cause a heavy contraction in accommodations to merchants lengthens and that every consideraand farmers.

Washington newspapers that 'the possi-bilities for inflation or speculation under the bill cannot be exaggerated.' there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be

"On the other hand such pains were expended to guard against any appreciable contraction of business credits that nobody can produce figures to justify th The criticism that has been directed sertion that the bill fails of its intent."

#### FORGAN DENOUNCES BILL.

Changed He Says.

CHICAGO, June 23 .- James B. Forgan, the Chicago banker, who returned tocommission of the American Bankers Association, criticised in severe terms nursery to set up a mimic mastery the provision for the Federal reserve the Administration's banking and cur- of their own within its walls.

It is the President's feeling that the of the Federal reserve banks under the Government control of the board is per-fectly safe. His belief is that there is eral reserve board. The second change The President bases his confidence

that the Federal reserve heard update

regional reserve associations in the sense of saying that some currency shall go to one association and none to another.

Mr. Wilson's View

The only power of this sort which the board will possess, according to the President's understanding of the bill, will be to judge whether or not the words they would have to place an amount approximating 50 per cent. of their capital in the hands of these control, which means under Government trol and management.

"In view of the chaotic possibilities of "In view of the chaotic possibilities of

#### the Federal board for refusing to issue REFORM OF CURRENCY currency to a certain bank on satisfactory commercial paper will be that the

limit of emergency currency has been Public Duty Requires It. He Says in Message Personally Read to Congress.

ADDRESS WELL RECEIVED

President Dwells Upon Fiscal Reform as Necessary Corollary of New Tariff.

dress on the pressing need of currency legislation to Senators and Representatives gathered in the House of Repre-

The President was prompt but in the matter of promptness the Senate out-did itself. In order not to be left behind in the procession of events or to incommode the President the Senate ter within the last few years-sees it arrived at the doors of the House a full hour in advance of the arrival of restless semi-silence.

The President's address was well rethan an Executive dictation of specific dealings.

What the President really counselled the legislators to do was to efface

#### A Necessary Corollary.

He dwelt on the suggestion that he

tariff message last April. He made it vidual enterprise and initiative.

As the President told Congress its which legislation of this character is immediate duty to forget for the time referred have devoted careful and dis the personal desires of the individual passionate study to the means of acand heated season and set at once upon the honored me by consulting me. work of passing a currency bill, the are ready to suggest action. I have members of both houses looked earnest

Speaker's antercom by a joint reception while there is time to serve the coun committee composed of Representatives a clear air of common counsel.

Underwood, Mann and Fitzgerald and a clear air of common counsel.

"I appeal to you with a deep con Underwood, Mann and Fitzgridd. He Senators Kern, Gallinger and Reed. He viction was escorted to the House, entering as share this conviction. I therefore apbefore by the west lobby doorway and starting at once into the reading of his your service with confidence. I am at starting at once into the reading of his in his most impressive tones:

are now in complete agreement as to House Banking and Currency Com- duction and at the conclusion of the credit us to neglect. where they will stand on the issue mittee and one of the joint authors reading of the address declared the joint convention of the two houses ad-

The President's message was

The President's Message.

Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen

of the Congress:
"It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course that the heated season of the year is "At the same moment that these retion of personal convenience and per-

enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon

"We are about to set them free: we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil War they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the slothful security of their dependence upon the Government; some took advantage of the shelter of the

of this board.

It was his opinion that to have chosen a middle ground and to have sought to divide control of the board would have resulted in an unnecessary diffusion of power.

There is a good deal of consternation among bankers in regard to the measure. As it appeared first in part of the press it was not so alarming, and bankers thought that with a few practical suggestions it might be made satisfactory and workable. The changes since made form the principal content of the principal con and workable. The changes since made form the principal cause of criticism.

The first of the changes is the placing cannot be unless the resourceful busicannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and

#### The Needs of Business.

"It is not enough to strike the Country.

He does not believe that the powers of the Federal board have been described adequately by those persons who criticise the bill on the theory that it vests too great a power in a Government controlled board.

The would have to turn that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial amount to between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000. They would be further liable for another \$100,000,000 on capital account. prevailing in the country, can fall to industry would be destroyed if this legissee that one of the chief things busi- lation prevailed and that there would ness needs now, and will need increasvidual, and its originative brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and en-

one kind of monopoly if we are to re-President's understanding of the bill, will be to judge whether or not the credits offered to secure the desired currency are legal and sound.

It is the President's belief that any member of a regional reserve association will have a right to ask for the such of currency when the member of receptable to continue in the system and unless it is made sufficiently attractive to induce the State banks to participate in the such as for the such a measure I cannot conceive of its being enacted by Congress. Unless it has the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also induce the State banks to participate in the such as the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also induce the State banks to participate in the such as the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also induce the State banks to participate in the such as the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make it? What shall we say if we make it? The bill also is approved by the brother-hoods of railway employees. The Secretary of Labor vigorously opposed the bill at a hearing last February before the such as the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business, the approval of the national banks to the confidence of the business.

WILSON URGES QUICK | little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the know how to

act upon it?

"If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see oppor tunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it

will immediately need it more than ever "The only question is. When shall we supply it now, or later, after the de mands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question We must act now, at whatever sacrifice WASHINGTON, June 23.—President to ourselves. It is a duty which the Wilson paid his second visit to the hails circumstances forbid us to postpone. of Congress to-day and read his address on the pressing need of currency victions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and

Must Have Elastic Currency.

"The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has members of the currency commission sought and seen its path in this matmore clearly now than it ever saw it and not as the currency commission, before-much more clearly than when the Chief Executive. The Senators were the last legislative proposals on the ushered to their seats and waited in subject were made. We must have a restless semi-silence. currency, not rigid as now, but readily. of a document setting forth the sugelastically responsive to sound credit, ceived. Senators and Representatives the expanding and contracting credits listened with respectful attention. It of everyday transactions, the normal was more of an appeal for cooperation ebb and flow of personal and corporate

"Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of considerations and personal the monetary resources of the country comfort to bring about immediately the or their use for speculative purposes in needed reformation of the fiscal system. such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up Representative Glass, chairman of the the Legislature of 1914. must be public, not private, must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not This he had suggested also in his the masters, of business and of indi-

"The committees of the Congress regardless of the approaching complishing these objects. They have ernment and the responsible leader of The President was received in the the party in power, to urge action now, committee composed of Representatives try deliberately and as we should, in

of duty. I believe that you your service without reserve to address after Joe Sinnott had bawled my part in any way you may call upor his most impressive tones:
"The President of the United States."

of exigent reform which it will dignify Speaker Clark made the formal intro- and distinguish us to perform and dis-

# CAUCUS TAKES SHORT

Decides to Settle Disputes Without Reference Back

to Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 23 Lemocratic Senators completed consideration of the dissensions among the men in confermetal schedule of the tariff bill to-day and this subject and that these provisions will be reinserted in the bill when it is before the Banking and Currency Commission was contending through mittee of the House.

In New York, Mr. Burton, senior Senator Senator of the Aldrich Monetary Commission was contending through the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when washington newspapers that the possibility of the possibility of the possibility of the deliberations of public duty when the schedule on the schedule on the committee for further information. The schedule on the schedule approved the report of the committee cise the bill until we get the real bill. referred back to the committee for charge of the present proposal that this wood was also approved. The caucus took up the sugar schedule late this after- the practical application of its pronoon and a discussion began which is likely visions to existing business. Many perto be prolonged to-morrow. Senators sons feel that a banking and currency Shafroth of Colorado and Walsh of Mon- bill may not go through at this special tana spoke in favor of a revenue duty cluded his speech when the caucus ad-

> At the afternoon session the caucus ing on Senate amendments the matter the conference of bankers. The first

by the Senate committee. In each in- Government. stance the committee was sustained zine ore and zine in block and pigs. A delegation of New York diamond

the duty on diamonds. The Senate comand 20 per cent. on cut diamonds. The New York delegation urged the

committee to reduce the duty on cut diamonds one half and to make rough diamonds free. The delegation was composed of St. John Wood, representing J. R. Wood & Sons: Lee Reichmann of Reichmann Bros., and Arthur Loisch of Albert Loisch & Co.

The California delegation in the House composed of Republicans. Democrats make the note circulation provided by and Progressives, made an appeal to-day the bill a liability of the reserve banks to Senator Pomerene of Ohio to take action in the Democratic caucus to rescind the amendment which he was instrumental in having adopted restoring the tax of \$1.10 a gallon on brandy used in the fortification of pure sweet wines

that he was mistaken in estimating a cent. possible revenue of \$1,000,000 from the

They declared that the California wine consequently be no revenue whatever ingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and indistributions. The delegates found that Senator Pomterene was unwilling to yield to them and the proper means by which readily to witalize its credit, corporate and indistributions and members of the Finance Committee early to-morrow morning

#### NEW MEDIATION BILL FAVORED.

What will it profit us to be quit of Newlands Reports One Backed by the Civic Federation.

# CURRENCY CHANGES

**Prafting Modifications** of the Bill.

Suggestions Probably Will Be Forwarded to the Democratic Leaders.

An underlying feeling of confidence that a middle ground acceptable both bankers who have objected to im- followed. portant provisions of the currency bill may be reached characterized the consideration of the bill yesterday by ten of the American Bankers Association.

The bankers, meeting as individuals worked on the measure all afternoon at the Waldorf in secret sessio The session resulted in the framing

gestions of the bankers for modifications in the bill as at present outlined. The principal modifications concerned the Federal reserve board, the placing of reserve funds, the Government liability for the new note issues and the redemption of the present bank note cir-

Copies of the document containing the modifications will be sent to Washington and probably be presented to Mr. Owen, chairman of the Senate Com- \$50,000 for which the bill provides. The mittee on Banking and Currency; to findings of the board will be reported to similar committee in the House, and to Secretary McAdoo Those in the Conference.

Those present at the conference were oseph T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York: A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, New York; George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; John Perrin of Perrin, Drake & Riley, Los Angeles; Levi L Rue, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Sol Wexler, vice-president of the Whitney-Central National Bank, New Orleans: Festus J Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, vice-president of the

E. L. Howe, vice-president of the Princeton Bank of Princeton, N. J., who is a friend of President Wilson and who was mentioned yesterday in Wash ington despatches as a possible candi date for appointment by the President as Comptroller of the Currency, also at-

Frederick E. Farnsworth of New York

and

American Bankers Association.

ended the conference. The bankers who conferred were reti cent about discussing the details of the CUT IN TARIFF WORK meeting. It was said to be merely ar informal discussion in which the bank ers wished to go over the currency bill and harmonize their own views on it in order to present to their own constituents, their shareholders and direc tors a composite view of the questions

Me. Hepburn's Statement. A. Barton Hepburn, who acted a spokesman for the conference, said that there was no dissension among the

bankers. "There have been no differences of

"We are now going over it to study session of the Congress. We are there fore rounding out our views to present them at the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association in October. Also we wish to present them to our directors and stockholders

Four main points were discussed as would be settled in the caucus without was the question of governmental con a reference back to the committee, thus trol of the Federal reserve board. The expediting the work of completing the bankers expressed themselves as in ac cord with the Administration policy Four separate votes were taken in the that the banking system of the country caucus on disputed amendments reported should be under the supervision of the

Oi. the other hand they pointed out The votes were on aluminum, lead ore that there is a vast difference between controlling supervision and whole handed governmental administration merchants, with their attorney, Felix M. and operation. The modification which Levy, called on the Finance Committee it is believed they have pointed out on late in the afternoon to protest against this question is that the banking system he governed along the lines of the In mittee adopted the duties carried by the terstate Commerce Commission, which House bill, 10 per cent, on rough diamonds is a body that supervises the affairs of the railroads but by no means operates or administers them.

Regarding the second point the bankers have suggested a modification of the reserve deposit requirements to relieve the country banks by allowing them to keep a part of their reserves as at present with the banks at New York. Chicago and other places.

The bankers have emphasized as the third point a modification which would rather than a lien upon the credit of the Government The fourth fundamental point is that

the bankers want a definite provision in the bill for the redemption of the pres ent bank note circulation and a pro-The delegates told Senator Pomerene vision for the refunding of the 2 per Government bonds underlying



its wise policy of meeting improvements equipment as they come explains in a measure its high reputation for relia-Phone Beekman 2075 for catalogue

SELLEW 111 Fulton St., New York HITS WIFE-LEAPS TO DEATH.

Customs Inspector Was Jealous Their Child, Says Widow.

Frank Mamber, a customs inspector, having told his wife last evening that they might as well die together, picked up a hammer, hit her on the head with Secret Session Here Results in it and then dived out of a rear window from his apartment on the sixth floor at 508 West 132d street.

Screams from Mrs. Mamber, who had received a bad scalp wound, brought a crowd of curious persons and a police man. Mamber was killed instantly, as MIDDLE GROUND IS TAKEN his head hit the cement floor of a court GETS BACK INSIDE SAFELY yard. A physician came from the . Hood Wright Hospital and took ten stitches in Mrs. Mamber's scalp.

Mrs. Mamber told a detective that her i husband had been jealous of their sevenyear-old daughter since her When the baby was two weeks old he tried to smother it, she said. During the last two years he had been arrested twice for brutality toward her.

When he came home from work yes terday afternoon he said he was tired of loft building at 121-125 West Sevento the Administration and to the their marital troubles. An argument

#### **VAN TUYL NAMES MEN** TO CODIFY BANK LAWS

Commission Will Report to the Legislature in 1914-850,-000 Appropriated.

ALBANY, June 23 .- Superintendent of and strained with all their might as Banks Van Tuyl appointed the commission to revise the State banking his feet and up the face of the building law to-day. His action is provided in the Pollock bill recently signed by Gov. again and as thick glass fell about his

Sulzer. This commission will codify the bank- smoke bellied forth, whipped him in the ing laws placed on the statute books face and completely hid him and his since 1852. The expense of the work will be borne by an appropriation of grip upon him and somehow he got

The commission is composed of John Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. unit. The fire couldn't get outside that Miller, president of the Savings Bank floor, and those who fought it from the of Utica and attorney for the State Save back tried in vain to break the front ings Bank Association; Henry Morgen- windows with streams of water. Man thau, Elliott C. McDougal, president of after man was overcome and chucked the Bank of Buffalo; E. P. Maynard, out on the fire escape to recover as president of the Brooklyn Trust Com- best he might while those who remained pany; Herbert H. Lehman of New York, wilted under the intense heat and th John Harsen Rhoades, trustee of the choking smoke. Greenwich Savings Bank of New York: Frank M. Patterson, counsel for a number of State and national banks in New told Frank Costello of Truck 12 and two York city; Prof. Joseph H. French Johnson of New York University, George C. Boldt of New York, Charles L. Bernheimer of New York city, Randall J. Le Boeuf of Albany, attorney for pole six feet long, but there is fifteen the Albany Trust Company; former Supreme Court Justice Frank E. Howe. president of the Manufacturers National Bank of Troy, and John H. Gregory, vice-president of the Central Bank of

George W. Morgan and John De Witt Warner of New York will be counsel for the commission and First Deputy Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner will be detailed to assist the commission in a legal capacity in drafting the proposed law

"I believe," said Mr. Van Tuyl, "that the men named are familiar with the banking and business conditions in all parts of the State. The manifold and they had the fire under control in short varied commercial activities of New York city are fully represented. The great majority of the commissioners are actively identified with the management of State banks, trust companies and savings banks, and even the private banking interests have recognition."

### 5.000 SEE FIREMAN'S DARING HIGH IN AIR

Comrades Lift Him by Ankles Up Wall to Help Kill Loft Building Blaze.

"Nerviest Thing I Ever Saw," Says Chief Ross of Costello's Performance.

Five thousand men and women who ratched a fire on the fourth floor of the teenth street early last evening opened their eyes when they saw a six for fireman crawl out on the window ledge of the floor below with a pike pole in his hand. They strained their necks a bit more when they saw him swing the pole upward and fall short by three feet of the windows above, behind which flames leaped and roared.

Then they saw a pair of strong hands grab one of the fireman's legs, saw his free hand reach out for a finger tip grasp of the sheer wall, saw him shoot a leg over to the next window and saw it grasped by another pair of hands Two men leaned far out over the street they lifted their companion clean from

Then the pike pole swung again and head and shoulders a mass of flame and mates from view. The men held their back into the building.

The building is eight stories high and Clafilin, president of the New York city of modern construction, each floor a

Finding that no headway was being made. Battalion Chief Charles L. Ross other men to go to the floor below make their way to the front of the building and smash the windows. Costello is six feet tall and he had a pike feet between the floors, and his first efforts were in vain. "Nerviest Thing I Ever Saw."

Then just as if he hadn't intended to do anything else in the first place told his companions to boost him and he'd try it that way. So they did, and the crowd cheered, and Ross told him afterward that it was about the nerviest piece of work he had ever Two high pressure crews went at

scrambled up the rear fire escape. They made little headway until Costello broke the heavy plate windows. After that order.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The nomina-tion of Cornelius Ford of New Jersey as

Public Printer was confirmed by the

the front of the building while another

Ford Confirmed as Printer.

Senate this afternoon

are offering Women's Ready-to-Wear Dresses, representing the newest styles and materials, at substantial reductions from the regular prices.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing this day (Tuesday) an Extraordinary Offering will consist of

### Women's Serge Dresses

in a number of desirable models, in navy blue, black, white and black-and-white Shepherd's Check. These dresses, the original prices of which were \$30.00 to 38.00, will be placed on . \$15.00

Fifth Avenne. 34th and 35th Streets, Nem Bork.

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